Amusements Er-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-" Rigoletto." E. "H'S THEATRE-8-" Never too Late to Mend."
BYJOU OPERA HCUSE-8-"Vim." BUNNELL'S MUSEUM-Passion Model. CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
COSMOPOLITAN—S—" Passion's Slave." DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-"Seven-Pwenty-Eight" FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-" Olivette." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-"The Romany Rye." BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-"Siberia." Henderson's STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-" Patience. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. Madison Square Theatre-8:30-" Young Mrs Winthrop."

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" M'liss." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Min-

STAR THEATRE-8-"Vice Versa." THALLA THEATRE-2-"Julius Clasar:"-8-"Kean." THE CASINO-8-French Opera. THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" McSorley's Indution." UNION SQUARZ THEATRE-8-" A Parisian Romance. WA LACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK At Sypher & Co.'s Storage Warehouse, 1,354 adway. Furniture, Baggage, Carriages and Pictures ed Special attention to packing, boxing and moving, for or country. Rooms of various sizes at low rates. Brummeil's celebrated Cough Drops are used y over 9,000 people daily to relieve and cure coughs and plus Keep a box of them in your house. DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

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New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign,-Two thousand infantry have been de-

tailed to protect public buildings in London. Queen Victoria's knee is still stiff, but her heal th is good. — M. Sigismond Lacroix has been elected to the seat in the Chamber of Deputies made vacant by the death of Gambetta. —— The Mount Etna eruption is subsiding. —— There was an exciting scene in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday. The Williams sewing machine factory, in suburb of Montreal, has been burned; the loss, between \$200,000 and \$300,000, is nearly covered by DOMESTIC .- The Postmaster-General, Mr. Howe,

died suddenly yesterday afternoon in Kenosha, Wis. = A partial search has been made in the Diamond mine. - Horrible ceremonles practised by a fanatical sect are reported from New Mexico. ____ High winds prevailed yesterday on the Southern coast.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Easter was observed yes terday in most of the churches in this neighborhood; there were elaborate programmes of music and displays of flowers. — Dr. William H. Van Buren died. — The Malagasy Ambassadors attended Plymouth Church; the chief envoy addressed the congregation. — The announced dedication of Salmi Morse's hall did not take place.

An English prize-fighter, imported to whip Sullivan, arrived in the city. - The Methodist Episcopal Church was Cornell Rev. Mr. Collyer dedicated, === The gave the first of a series of lectures on " Woman : the Rev. Mr. Hodge described a womanly ideal, The Rev. Mr. Graham began independent ser-

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness. Temperature vesterday : Highest. 50°: lowest, 28°; average, 3758°.

The feast of Easter was celebrated yesterday, even in churches which have no calendar of feasts or fasts. Christianity yearly becomes more liberal, in its observances at least, and every denomination grows more willing to appropriate its neighbor's good points. This is an encouraging sign. If the amiable practice of giving and taking goes on for some years longer at the same rate as in the past, points of difference may finally be so hard to find that they will not be worth considering at all. Then distinctions between the various sects will be without a difference.

Any one who has read the reports of the laborunion meetings held from time to time during the past winter, must confess that they are of little or no benefit to workingmen. The sessions have been marked by nothing but bickerings or violent quarrels. The members apparently have no faith in one another, and indulge in endless jealousies, accusations and counterhas always been the best man; stirring up gouble in the trades or planning to secure

object of the leaders. There have been no lectures and no efforts to discuss questions which workingmen might consider to their advantage. Occasionally some member, who realizes how beneficial the unions might be made in this way, has striven to lead discussion in the right direction; but he has always been quickly suppressed. At present, intelligent and self-respecting workmen seem to be letting the meetings severely alone. They do well. They would do better, however, if they would take steps to prevent demagogues from trading on the reputation of respectable laboring-men, and posing as their representatives.

The last importation in the prize-fighting line comes from the East. This time it is a young Englishman, and not a New-Zealander, who wants to be battered and bruised for money. Mitchell is his name, and he is willing to fight anybody, anywhere. He is much more likely to appear in a police court than in the prize ring, for the authorities, whether they like to do so or not, are forced by public opinion to keep pretty close watch on professional fighters. It is only unprofessional bullies, who are allowed to pummel each other with impu-

The Machine Republican leaders in this city are at length acting as if they had heard of the election of last November. It is about time. This is the first sign on their part of bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. It is very well for these gentlemen to talk about harmony. there will not be any till the Machine leaders heretofore produced discord. There are a few things which those Republicans who administered a rebuke to their party last fall will insist upon: no more bosses, high or low; thorough and honest reorganization of the party in this city by which all Republicans will have an opportunity to belong to the district associations; honest primary elections; a change in the methods of the State Committee and the State Convention so complete that there will not be a possibility of forged proxies or put-up jobs of any kind; -in a word, a fair chance for the Republican voters of the city to express their views on all points, and guarantees that their wishes shall be carried out. So much the Machine leaders will have to yield. The independent, self-respect- ter Grant, he suspected that, with the ing mountain will not go to Mahomet; but slahomet, if he is wise, will go to the mountain.

The Democratic politicians have finally decided to go on with their charter-tinkering at Albany. Their apparent object is to make a pretence of living up to the pledges of municipal reform made by themselves and Governor Cleveland last fall. They have been stirred up to this by Mr. Cleveland. But an article which we brint elsewhere in this impression shows what a beautiful specimen of reform their amendments to Mayor Edson's charterbill would give us. Covered up in almost every line is a scheme for more patronage. They retain what they have by making the Mayor's nominations subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. In such Departments as now are under divided party control they legislate out the joint commissioners and provide for single heads. These, of course, would all be selected from their own ranks. There is no interference with such Departments as that of Public Works, in which satisfactory patronage-dividers are at present fully intrenched. There has been a good deal of unexpected harmony among the Democratic politicians in settling all these points. Perhaps the reason is that they are only dividing up patronage over which they have not yet full control.

LEARNING SOMETHING.

It is a good time this year for Republican controversy between parties until the next session of Congress shall have assembled, and the Democratic party shall have committed itself to some position on living questions. The Republicans have eight or nine months for meditation. The results of the latest elections indicate that a season of sober self-examination may do them good.

The time has gone by when a party could be made successful by becoming the tail of one man, or deteated by refusing to make one man its head. Not many years ago some lunatics imagined that the Republican party had neither a right nor a chance to succeed unless it became a mere pedestal on which to lift up Grant. That notion long ago became ridiculous; even the "306" are now ashamed of it. The country exists and prospers, and the party has won two Presidential victories, and has discovered that it needs him no more than a coach needs a fifth wheel. The stilted leadership of Mr. Conkling has in like manner become an exploded idea. The notion that the President must be its leader was buried under an adverse majority of 200,000 in his own State, while the party succeeded not ill in some other States where different ideas prevailed. The party cannot be made successful by hitching it to the coatdoomed to defeat by rejecting the leadership of any individual.

But the party must have learned that it is not profitable to thrust some men forward as its representatives regardless of public opinion. It did not gain anything by setting up Mr. Keifer and Mr. Robeson as exemplars of its sugacity or its worth. In every State where it has met with disaster, those who choose to read events can see that it was more or less loaded down with men who have become unacceptable to independent voters, for one reason or another, but whom the party machinery was nevertheless used to thrust forward. If the party wishes to succeed it must find to represent it men who are acceptable to those whose votes it needs. It does not much matter whether a man has been merely worn out by long office-seeking or exercise of power, or has been found wanting in sagacity, or has been detected in unworthy acts; in either case, if he has become unacceptable to those whose votes the party needs, an attempt to make the | other theory than that they fear investigation.

party a hosbital for him will lead to defeat. In a larger sense, the success of the party has always been due to real or supposed fidelity to its principles. Its defeats have always been due to real or apparent want of fidelity to those principles. "The machine," without the principles, has a bad knack of getting smashed. Any leader, however popular, who shirks Republican duties and tampers with Republican convictions, is apt to lead into the tend to improve the morale of the Service. But ditch. There has been so much experience of that sort, and such convincing proof that sturdy fidelity to convictions wins the doubt, than that incurred in some cases of shiphearts and the support of men, that the lesson ought to sink deep. Mr. Conkling was unquestionably popular. But he lived for self and for the offices, and shirked the electoral question in 1872 and the money question reaccusations. The most blatant demagogue peatedly, while saving his force for the flesh-

jobs. Thereupon he lost the power to keep the keeper and his men worked five days and the "Widow" Butler out of the executive nights continuously without sleeping, their chair. On the other hand, President Garfield held unflinehingly to Republican convictions and Republican duty, and his very shade has more power to-day than any living Republican

The party shirked every practical question in 1882. With Mr. Keifer, Mr. Robeson and Mr. Page, it sneered at Civil Service Reform, and went in for "the old flag and an appropriation." We had the result in the elections of that fail. To-day it is unquestionably stronger. Why? Because it has manfully accepted the popular rebuke, and addressed itself to its duty. It has enacted a law for the reform of the Civil Service, and set men to execute it who are believed to be both competent and in earnest. It has reduced appropriations about \$66,000,000, and cut down taxes about \$75,000,000. It has revised the tariff, in spite of Democratic hostility, effected many important reforms thereby, and reduced many duties which were a hindrance rather than a help to industry. Of course, it has made blunders. All parties do, and a Congress organized with Mr. Keifer as Speaker could not help blundering. But the people have reason. They forgive many blunders when a party proves that it is honestly trying to do its duty. The one thing that they do not forgive is a deliberate disregard of duty in a scramble for the spoils. If the Republican voters and managers will All good Republicans are anxious for it; but think of these things several times every day for the next eight months, they will prepare are willing to give up the methods which have the way for another Democratic defeat in 1884.

THE LATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The sudden death of Postmaster-General Howe adds another to the grisly surprises of this ill-fated season. Mr. Howe had been long in public life; he had many personal friends and no enemies. Those who differed most widely from his political views could not help a feeling of kindly regard for the amiable old Third Termer who had been repudiated as United States Senator by his State, and thought incompetent for the Postmaster-Generalship by nearly the whole country. He profoundly believed General Grant the

greatest statesman of the century. Afsingle exception of Mr. Conkling, whom he also worshipped from afar, nobody else deserved to be ranked much higher in pure statesmanship than himself; and he pitied Wisconsin for blindly rejecting his services. He regarded doubts as to the wisdom of the Machine as the worst form of heresy, and opposition to the Machine leaders as little short of downright blasphemy. In all this he was so genuinely narrow-minded, so amusingly red-hot in his prejudices, so transparently sincere and ingenuous, that even those who were most opposed to his course, and had the least respect for his opinions, could not help liking the man. He has left no speech or other record of his intellectual work in Washington that rises the Chief Justiceship of the United States; ingly. just as it will always be thought strange that an accidental President, striving to gather a Cabinet that would strengthen his Administration and help to lead the country, pitched upon this man for Postmaster-General.

He was correct and winning in private life ;a man of strong attachments and high personal fidelity. More than this ;-in a time of great official corruption his hands were clean,

PROTECTION OF THE INSANE. The Pennsylvania Legislature has taken up been growing in magnitude with every year. that these abuses should be remedied, or at least made impossible within the limits of Pennsylvania, that before his term of office expired he acpointed a commission, consisting of the specialists in nervous disorders in the State, to tients to these asylums and their protection while inmates. This bill has been carefully prepared and is a summary of the best legal enactments concerning the insane in this and European countries. It is now before the Penusylvania Legislature, and if it becomes a law will probably be accepted as a model to be

imitated elsewhere, There is surely no reason why the rights The charge that same men have been immured for years and that the patients have been left to the tender mercies of brutal attendants may not be true. THE TRIBUNE is neither judge tail of any leader whatever, and it cannot be is is an evident fact that as the asylums are now regulated there is no reason why they should not be true. There is no adequate legal a troublesome sane relative in one of these houses, provided he can pay for that relative's support there; and there is no legal means of escape for the patient, no matter how brutal his keeper chances to be. He is not allowed to communicate with his friends or his lawyer; he is, in a word, more of a prisoner than any convict.

There should be absolute safeguards, and if the superintendents of the asylums were centhey would be first to urge the passage of laws which would prove that innocence. It is a singular fact, however, that the superintendents of asylums against whom the charges have been invariably made bitterly oppose all such legal protection of the patient. It is strange they do not see how short-sighted is such policy. Their hostility is inexplicable on any

WORK TO BE REMEMBERED.

The distribution of funds among the sufferers by the Western floods goes on. In the meantime, it is a question whether some recognition should not be made of the work of the Life-Saving Service while the floods were at their height. These worthy men do not want gratuities, and to give them would not in any case some recognition might be extended to service which was rendered, at less personal risk, no wreck, but which involved a most unselfish devotion to duty and indifference to hardship

The official reports of the Life-Saving Bureau at Washington present an aggregate of work accomplished by Western crews during the pots. Mr. Hoar was strong in Massachusetts, floods which is perhaps not realized by the but he failed to represent the conscience of country at large. At Louisville, where there is

political advantage seems to be the only the Republican party as to river and harbor the only river life-saving station in the worlds patrol covering nine miles of river front. They brought ashore in their hoats 450 persons, and the number of these who were in peril is estimated at 200. The life-saving station became the centre through which supplies were distributed to 4,000 needy persons. At Cleveland the crew rescued and brought ashore thirty-

seven persons. At Cincinnati 200 persons were brought ashore by the crews, many of them being in situations of danger, and the boats carried supplies, that work keeping them busy days and nights, to between 1,200 and 1,300 persons. The Cleveland crew went down to Cincinnati with twelve boats, and rendered great help. The crew at Port Marblehead, on Lake Erie, received a telegraphic summons to Cincinnati, and, loading their boat on a sleigh, pushed it more than four miles over the ice in a storm to Sandusky, where they got word that their services would not be needed, and returned as they came.

Many other instances might be given of their endurance and labor which accomplished more for the preservation of life than equal courage and resolution have often done when played in more dramatic scenes of peril. These services will never be forgotten by the grateful people to whom they were tendered, and must have the effect to strengthen this already popular service in the affections of regions of the country which have not had occasion heretofore to realize so keenly its usefulness. It is impossible to avoid the reflection that the Service might not, and probably would not, maintain this high standard of efficiency if it were allowed to pass under a political control.

Few things in the record of the late Congress have given more satisfaction, probably, than its virtual refusal to take any steps toward putting the Life-Saving Service under the Navy Department. The recommendation for the transfer was no doubt made by Secretary Chandler from a sincere belief that this would be a wise way in which to employ a part of the horde of idle naval officers, and there may be some who share the belief; but the general judgment seems to be clearly against it. Under Superintendent Kimball the Service has become the best of its kind in the world and there is not a suspicion of politics anywhere about it. The political abuses of pavy yards are too familiar not to stand as a warning against the danger of putting the Life-Saving Service within the

reach of the same influences. It is a source of satisfaction, too, to see that Congress has treated the Service well in its appropriations-not with special liberality, perhaps, but with justice. One improvement should be enthorized by the next Congress, which has waited too long already. Twelve stations on the North Carolina coast are now connected by telephone, thus making it possible for one station to make an instant call upon another for reinforcements of men and boats in case of need. An appropriation smaller than is usually required to start a granite post-office in a prairie town will furnish the coasts of New-Jersey, Long Island and Cape Cod with a simiabove mediocrity; and it will always lar apparatus, thus vastly increasing the efficibe reckoned one of the most amazing incidents ency of the Service. The proposition is one of the Grant regime that Timothy O. that must commend itself to every mind, and we Howe had an opportunity to decline hope the XLVIIIth Congress will act accord-

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Last week the banks relatively improved their position, but only by a vigorous contraction of loans. The average of loans is now less than it has been at any other time this year, and the conclusion can hardly be avoided that the banks were unwise in expanding so rapidly as they did in February. From the minimum of \$304,000,000 early in December, loans rose to \$317,000,000 at the beginning of January; after a month without much causes of their past successes, and the causes the Insane Asylum business in earnest. The change, they suddenly rose from \$316,460,800 of their past defeats. There can be no live scandals connected with these institutions have February 3 to \$327,472,300 March 3, and have now declined to \$312,879,100. An expansion The accusation is made that under the lax of \$11,000,000 in four weeks, followed by a laws of most of the States regulating admission contraction of \$14 600,000 in three weeks, to them save persons are incarcerated for years does not manifest much sagacity. While the by interested relatives; and also that cruelties | banks were expanding in February, the reserves are permitted which could not take place even were all the time running down rapidly, and in our prisons. Governor Hoyt was so anxious a surplus of \$10,000,000 January 27 was changed to a deficit of \$2,300,000 March 3. For four weeks now the banks have reported a deficit, in three weeks over \$5,000,000, and the main causes-accumulation of money by most eminent philanthropists and medical the Treasury and need of money at the West to pay for products shipped-are still operdraw up a bill regulating the admission of pa- ative and could have been surely foreseen. It seems to be the fact that some banks made large loans in aid of speculation in February. and have since been cramped in their relations with commercial business.

The daily publication of Treasury balance at Washington shows how far the unavoidable accumulation of money has proceeded. On the 1st the gold not covered by certificates amounted to \$135,107,161, and on Saturday of the insane should not be protected. last to \$142,534,815, so that the Treasury has gained about \$7,400,000. This is not more than it needed to gain in order to meet the interest due next week. The gain in silver has been insignificant. Moreover, the very low nor counsel in these individual cases. But state of the gold reserve February 1-only \$125 647,894-should have admonished everybody that for some months the Treasury would be compelled to recuperate. Its real reserve is obstacle to prevent any man from incarcerating | now less than it was December 1, though its holdings of useless silver have increased. As was shown in recent dispatches from Washington, at least \$50,000,000 will be required for pensions and bond redemptions before July 1, while the loss in internal revenue on account of the repeal of taxes will be \$6,500,000, unless the receipts from the whiskey tax should increase, and the failure of some holders and the combined movement to export spirits to Canada seem to render such an increase doubtscious of their own innocence in the matter ful. The revenue for the rest of the fiscal year is exhausted, and it is unreasonable to expect another call for bonds.

The money market has some relief already from \$4,071,574 in specie received last week. and this does not include \$446,000 received on Saturday by the Fulda and Salier, Though a considerable part of these receipts were in bank last week, the reserves declined, the Treasury having taken in over \$3,000,000 in excess of disbursements. But the prepayment of April interest will bring out a large sum. though it will be widely scattered. The amount supposed to have been shipped from Europe has now been received. Interior exchanges do not yet fayor this city, and the unprecedented shipments of products at the West explain the ruling rates. It would be natural, on the other hand, that the purchases of imported goods, and of domestic goods similar to those that are largely imported, should not be large, in view of the fact that a considerable reduction of duties is presently to take effect. Hence, although the purchases for the West and South are of fair amount for the season, it is not strange that they do not correspond in magnitude with the unusual shipments of products eastward. The following shows the receipts of grain in bushels and the shipments from the Northwestern lake and river ports, and the receipts at the Atlantic ports, for the two | would save the owners of the hapless animals much anx-

weeks in previous years:

	W'n receipts.	W'n shipm'nts.	Atl. receipts.
1883	12,606,840	3,152,133	9,105,734
1882	3,417,491		3,395,316
1881	5,263,283		6,823,876
1880	7,671,598		8,016,792

Generally, the recent moveme largest ever known at a time when navigation was closed. For some weeks the speculative advance in prices checked exports, but the later decline has brought out more liberal foreign orders. On the other hand, in spite of declining prices, sales of cotton for export have practically ceased, the increase of 900,000 bales in exports earlier in the crop year having apparently satisfied the immediate demand.

The volume of exchanges during the past week, including \$104,388,773 for Friday, when all the commercial and stock organizations were closed, and only \$40,643,272 for Saturday, when the lack of dealings of the previous day was felt, amounted to \$599,803,619. Deducting for sales of stocks, the remaining exchanges were only \$470,600,000-an unusually small amount, even for a week embracing one holiday. The dulness in the iron and some other trades still affects business unfavorably, and the postponement of a reduction of duties to a future date, though it is just and proper, tends to check business transactions during the intermediate period.

is the one absorbent point of emigration in the world, and that it bids fair, like Aaron's serpent, to swallow all the rest. Most of our readers will probably be surprised to learn that there is a country which, considering the size, is drawing in more for eigners than ours, and that that country is France. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has recently published in L'Economiste Français the statistics of the increase of alien population in France. In the first quarter of this century there was no immigration into that country. France was for the French alone. In 1857 a small but steady stream of foreigners began to set in. Their proportion in 1861, however, reached only 1.33 per cent to the whole population; in 1881 the proportion had reached 3 per cent. In each year the increase reaches 40,000. M. Beaulieu calculates that if it continues to increase in the same proportion as the last two years for the rest of the century one-fourth of the adult population will be aliens. The large proportion of this immigration is from Germany, and the causes of it are, according to M. Beaulieu, the abundance of capital, the high wages and the fact that many of the trades are left unoccupied by French boys and men. The same causes account for the large immigration into our own country of skilled workmen. It is a very advantageous condition of affairs for the foreign skilled workman. But how about the native Freuchmen and Americans, whose work, wages and prosperity are thus saffered to fall into alien hands ! The French young man, says M. Beaulieu, is too effeminate to learn a hard steady trade. He goes to America to cook, to dance, to play some light role in life, while the German comes in to fill his place at home. Precisely in the same way the young Amer ican makes of himself a bookkeeper or salesman while the skilled trades are filled by Germans and English.

PERSONAL.

Schator Edmunds is at Aiken, S. C., and will go this week to Fiorida, where he will remain until

Ex-Secretary Kirkwood has recovered fully from the effects of his recent accident, and is lecturing in Iowa on education.

Ex-Governor Proctor, of Vermont, has given a large collection of looks to the town of Centre Rut-land for a free public library.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has been spending some lavs in Havana, N. Y., where he lived and studied law more than twenty years ago. The Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the British

Minister in this country, and Senator Bayard, have engaged rooms at Saratoga for the coming season. Mr. A. N. Hornby, the champion English cricket player, intends to contest Blackburn, Lancashire, in the Conservative interest, at the next general elec-

Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, who has been spending some time in Florida recuperating his health after his recent dangerous illness, returned home last week. He is now as well and strong as

been celebrating the centenary of Gabriele Rossetti, father of of Dante Gabriel Rossettl, who was bern there in 1783, on February 28 or March 1-it is not

The little town of Vasto, in the Abruzzi, has just

The Rev. Joseph Cook delivers the last of his Monday lectures in Boston to-day, his subjects being "International Duties of Christendom" and "Australia, the Pacific Ocean and International Reform." He now goes West on a lecturing tour.

Colonel King Harman, the new representative of Dublin County, is said to be the strongest member of the British House of Commons, and there are of the British Rolls of Commons, and the british Rolls of the many stories in circulation of his deeds of prowess in the many electoral contests he has participated in. On one occasion, for example, he armed himself with a huge shulciah and literally "cleaned ont" the whole high street of an Irish town.

It is considered probable that Queen Victoria will on the next anniversary of her birthday confer a Field Marshal's baton upon her son-in-law, the Prince Imperial of Germany. Such addition of a foreign prince to the roll of honorary British offoreign prince to the without precedent, for in 1816 a baton was bestowed upon the late King of Belgium, then Prince Leopoid of Saxe-Cobarg, and in 1845 a similar honor was conferred on the King of the Netherlands, who as Prince of Orange had commanded the Dutch contingent at Waterloo.

Mr. Labouchère distinguished himself by an amusing slip of speech in the House of Commons a short time ago. Having a question to ask of a titled member of the Government, and being in a hurry about it, he sprang to his feet and blurted out: "Would the Lord - f" and then he stopped so that the House could have a good time laughing. When order was at last restored he began again, properly, with "Would the noble lord," etc., while a member below the Opposition gangway murmured audibly: "To think that Bradlaugh's colleague audibly: "To think that Brad should utter so prous an exclamati

The effects of the late Colonel Harry Gilmor will be sold at his former home in Baltimore this morning. Among the articles to be sold are two handsome Etruscan vases, dug up at Calabria and now in a good state of preservation. They were brought from abroad by the late Robert Gilmor, sr., the great-nucle of Colonel Harry Gilmor. They were dug no at about the period of the first excavations at Pompeil, and have been in the family about forty years. The fund for the benefit of Colonel Gilmor's children now amounts to about \$6,500.

BALTIMORE, March 25 .- C. C. Fulton, editor and proprietor of The Baltimore American, who has been confined to his bed and seriously ill for several days, is considered somewhat better to-night. He passed a quiet day, and his family are more hopeful of his recovery.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Secretary Folger's physictan reports at a late hour to-night that the coudition of his patient is much improved. The Secretary is now suffering from erysipelas in the face and head, brought on by a severe cold. The disease is aggravated by lowered vitality and an impover-ished condition of the blood, due to overwork and imperiect nutrition, but it is not thought that there is as yot any reason for special apprehension.

GENERAL NOTES.

Large quantities of beef are used in the London hospitals to make beaf tea. The beef which is left after the tea is made is a stringy indigestible substance, and has until recently been sold at a low rate to feed pigs. But the vicar of the little viliage of High Roding, in Easex, writes to The Guardian saying that the laboring and farming population of that part of the country think it delicious and are eager to obtain it. He has made arrangements to have all such meat sent from the London hospitals to feed the poor creatures who would otherwise never taste meat.

If the men who steal dogs and hold them for reward would imitate an old darkey of Texas, they

last weeks reported, and for corresponding lety. He came up one day to a gentleman who was the owner of a handsome dog, with the question: "Boss, ef you was to less your dog, and I was to fotch him back to you, how much would you give me ?" "Well," was the anawer, "I expect I should give you \$10." "Golly, boss," was the answer, "ef dat is so, jest han me out dat \$10 now, and yer work miss dat dog, in de fust place. His will sabe yer a heap ob anxiety about de pup."

There is a bright and intelligent newsboy in St. Louis who is a great favorite among the members of the Cotton Exchange. A few days ago, some of the dignified old members brought him upon the floor of the Exchange, and proceeded, after the manner of dignified old members, to give him some good advice and to tell old members, to give him some good advice and to tell him what he might accomplish, citing several notable instances of great men who had risen from small begin-nings. The boy listened attentively and modestly, but as he went out, said: "Oh, pshaw! Wind is cheap, and Wiggins deals in it. I get lots of advice, but I'd rather sell a dozen papers, and then I know my bank account will grow."

The Royal Portuguese Association of Agriculture will open an exposition at Lisbon next May. American farmers and inventors of agricultural implements are requested to send exhibits, which will be transported by the Portuguese government free of charge from London to Lisbon and back. Special provision will be made for the trial and competition of cultivators, reapers, har-vesters, etc., and for all improved water-wheels, turbines, windmills, hand and power pumps, irrigating and all other bydraulic machines, rural constructions in wood, comprising cheap and convenient houses for workmen, carts for farm use, methods for the care, preservation and clearing of wood lands, the whole of the means and appliances used in aplarian culture and the whole series of preserved food-vegetable and animal—and every variety of churus and cheese-making machinery.

The Pall Mall Constitution had

The Pall Mall Gazette states that the Rusian Government has at last somewhat tardily opened its eyes to the fact that it has outgrown its prisons. A very plain-spoken report, which has just been issued by the Administration of Prisons at St. Potersburg, declares that their present condition is de-plorable, and announces that the sum of £100,000—a We are accustomed to think that the United States mere begatelic-has been assigned this year for the ex-tension and improvement of the State prisons. The report declares that the prisons, which afford accom-modation for only 76,000 persons, are crowded with at least 100,000, and that five prisoners are crammed into cells designed for one, with results as to morality which can be imagined. The House of Correction at St. Petersburg is pronounced to be in a very unsutisfactory latate, and the great "Lithuanian" tail is reported to be in a state of extreme disorganization The supervision is lax, and as many as 1,352 prisoners escaped in 1881. A frank, outspoken report this, afford. ing a welcome exception to the prevalent vice of official optism. The enemies or the friends of Russia, nowever, will say that there is another way of explaining and obviating the difficulty. May it not be that the prisons are too small because their innates are too many, and instead of enlarging the prisons it might be a better course to decrease the prisoners?

POLITICAL NEWS.

Outside of Maine it is probable that no prodibitory amendments will pass the State Legislatures this year. The general drift of legislation on the temperance question appears to be towards nigh license laws. Such restrictions on the liquor traffic find much favor in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. The latter state has, in fact, passed a law imposing a heavy tax upon the sale of intexticants, and it is now in the hands of the Governor. A similar measure would have gone through the littuois Legislature had not the Democrate delayed it. As prohibition has failed in so many cases, the public will watch with much interest this latest effort to dea! with a troublesome question.

The question of making some changes in the Congressional districts of Connecticut is before the Legislature of that State. The number of Representatives given to the State was not increased or diminished by the last Apportionment law, but the growth of population during the last decade has been largely in the IId District, and made it out of proportion to the other districts. its population is now 75,000 greater than the HId Dis-trict. The measure proposed takes one county from the HI District and add it to the HId District. This would leave the State very fairly apportuned, the population in the four districts differing by only a few thousand.

A spasmodic revival of the Tilden boom is visible all over the country. The remembrance of his barrel still makes the Democratic mouth water, and the wish comes up for another campaign like 1876. only impediment in the way of his nomination is his If this were good, The Atlanta Conhealth. If this were good, The Addata Con-stitution says, no other candidate would stand the slightest show. Greater political surprises have happened than the nomination of Tilden in 1884 would be, and the Presidential campaign of that year, which has been looked forward to as probably a re-markably dull one, may yet be callyceed in that way. If the boom proceeds much nurther The Tarsuns may have to get out a new edition of its CIPHER PAMPHLET. health.

The Republicans shrewdly tossed the golden apple of Civil Service Reform into the Cincinnati munio pul canvass. They passed a resolution at their conven-tion indersing it and arging all good citizens to support . The Democrats dared not respond by a similar resdution. Indeed, The Enquirer insisted that senator should not be made chairman of the Civil Service bill, should not be made chairman of the Democratic city convention, and so make it appear that the party in Cincinnati agreed with him on the subject. Here was a dilemma, and The Ness sake with mune evident trepdation: "What do the Republicans mean by tendering such an issue as Civil Service Reform in a musicipal canvass!" The wicked Republicans never can suit the Pendleton, the reputed author of the Civil Service bill,

General Thomas M. Browne, the popular Congressman from the VIth District of Indiana, believes that, notwithstanding all the Democratic outery against the new Tariff law, the party is glad that the question has been settled. It is conscious, he says, of many divisions in its ranks on the subject, and also of the growth of a strong protective sentiment to the South. For this reason it will be loath to open the discussion in the next congress. There will be plenty of piedges, he thinks, in the Democratic National pla-form about tariff reform, just as the party has made many other promises with no intention of carrying them out, but the matter will end there. Congressman browns summarizes the Democratic position correctly doubless.

Two weeks have passed since Mr. Watterson heroically grabbed the protection buil by the horns, and not a word has been learned yet as to the result of the tussle. An anxious world is waiting with much impatlence to know whether Walterson tossed the buil or the bull tossed Watterson. The long silence is evidently creating a belief that the contest left Mr. Watterson in no condition to chronicle the outcome. If he had accepted the advice of his neighbor across the Ohio River and taken the ball by the tail instead of by the horns the result would hardly have been so disastrons. But youth never will heed counsel. Mr. Watterson must now expect to hear the oft-told and oft-applied story about the boy who tickled the hind leg of a mule and was told by his father afterwards that in the future he would not be so handsome but he would know a great deal more.

PUBLIC OPINION.

CHUCKLING TO NO PURPOSE.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Democrats chuckle over the fact that more than half the men who graduate from Yale College are believers in free trade. This is important, no doubt, but it inn't absolutely conclusive against the lariff bles. The believers in free trade, and is important, and is in the lattiff idea. The average collegian, when he receives his diploma, is fully persuaded in his own mind that he is by several degrees the best-prepared man for newspaper work in the world, and he trequently resolves that be will devote bis leasure hours to revolutionizing journalism. There is no law to prevent him from holding these innocent ideas, but journalism jogs slong in the same old rute.

THE CHANGING SOUTHLAND.

From The Staunton Virgisian (Sep.)

The American policy of protection will become the Southern policy of protection will become the Southern policy of protection, and the mess-backs and Bourbon theorists be driven from the political arens, to make way for the young life that is coming to the Irost to control and direct the destiny of the South. Now when the South is just beginning to realize some of the practical benefits of the protective policy, it would be the baldest foily for the people to adhere to the obsolete notions on the tariff question which predominated in slavery times. We see, in effect, a new people, living anier new conditions looking to new pursuits, new methods, and new results. Railreads and furnaces and factories are changing the Southland—its theories, its policies, its pressuits, its needs and demands, and he who does not eated the inspiration and comprehend the situation, is not saited to the industrial era which is dawaing upon our section, and shattering the itois of refining abstraction iste and obstructive theorists.

COUNTERFEITING A COUNTERFEIT.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin (Ind.)

It is reported from the West that a most dangerous counterfeit of the shver dollar is afloat, having the exact weight, ring and a ppearance of the genuine, and its outer conting resists the acid test. Printed on any other day er coating resists the soid test. Printed on any other day than April 1, this statement may be seriously believed. What in the world is the scase of counterfeiting a he and a cheat! Why not do, as THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE suggests, just what the United States is disionest enough to do! I may \$4 cents worth of allver, stamp it a dollar, and not 10 cents profit on every coin passed. That would be the reductional absurdam of our present coinage swindle, and the skilful colners would snap their flugers at detectives. Still, there would be one trouble. The Government can't get people to take the genuine \$4-cent dollars out of its vaults. Perhaps the counterfeiters might have equal trouble, even if they made as honest a coin!

ADVISED TO DIBBAND.

From The Boston Post (Dens.)

In this country, when a political party presents a ticket for the indorsement of the people, it is generally accompanied by a declaration of the party principles. The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, for the first time in the history of the party in that tion, for the first time in the history of the party in that State, presents no such declaration, nor does it even reallism any previous declaration, is it is fact that the affirm any previous declaration. Is it a fact that the sensing such, is the party ashamed of them! Possibly the reason for this strange omission may be found in the fact that their Gubernatorial candidate has scruples against standing upon a Democratic platform. If the Rhode Island Democracy has no principles, it had betted disband; if it has, then it has made a display of cowardios that will not help the party to the victory it hopes is win in the country at large.